

The Intelligencer.

Office Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

REMARKS recovered sufficiently to make it unsafe to tread on the tail of Germany's coat.

THE President's terse and telling message has struck a blow at American protection which has never before been struck by any Free Trade League.—London Spectator.

ROBERT HIGGINS says he is going to go, but not before he has a good ready on. This must be very pleasing to a President committed to administrative reform. What a fraud those pretensions were!

BROTHER F. L. KIMBERLY is "for Cleveland and good markets." So are the newspapers and manufacturers of free trade England. And when we hear good men talk this way we suspect that he is for a good office.

THE President declines cautiously to free himself a Free Trader; but he takes up a free trade position without disguise. He and the leaders of the Democratic party have taken up the old free trade policy of the South Carolina politicians.—London Saturday Review.

This new President of the Baltimore & Ohio is young and experienced. With the road on an improved footing, and with some costly mistakes of former management to guide him, he should be able to discharge his duties acceptably to the public and the stockholders.

How the British organs of Cleveland and free trade are howling in a transport of delight over the President's message of comfort and joy. They seem to think it has all the force of a royal decree. Let them come on. We can wallop the whole caboodle of them, with Cleveland thrown in.

THE President does not seem to perceive the effect of his own arguments, or even the meaning of his own words. His statement that the question of free trade is irrelevant is astounding and preposterous. Protection, albeit indefensible, is the height of wisdom compared with proposals which combine all the evils of interference with all the risks of liberty.—London Daily News.

EX-BANKER HARPER went through on the Columbus express. The corner he finds himself in is much narrower than a Chicago wheat corner. He has a wife, just as the Anarchist murderers had, but nobody seems to have thought of that as a reason why he should not pay the penalty of his crime. By the way, Harper was a sort of Anarchist himself. He set himself against the law of honesty and wrecked his life.

HARPER's faithful wife was faithful to the last. She overlooked the fact that she did not forget that in the days of his prosperity he lavished his money and his attention on another woman. In the hour of his disgrace and misery, the shadow of the penitentiary hanging over him, the woman he had wronged supported him with the arms of her love. That should have been to him a torture most exquisite; and so it was if his heart is not a more gilded.

This Third party has determined through its committee to put a ticket in the field in this State next year. This may hurt or help prohibition. No matter. The first thing is the party and the next thing its ticket. If prohibition cannot take care of itself, so much the worse for prohibition. The comments of Judge Ferguson on this phase of the question are pointed and interesting. He wants to know, among other things, where the Third party men expect to get the seventy odd thousand votes necessary to carry the amendment, if they cannot be had from the old and altogether depraved parties.

On another page appears Judge Ferguson's reply to Mr. Carakodon, who believes "the saving grace of a Third party. That idea," he has been stonily combated by others, but Judge Ferguson entered the lists, but he never moved more soundly and roundly to, upped.

Judge Ferguson puts the Third party movement in a very unattractive light, but this is the light in which it has been placed. The very fact of its being so hostile to the idea on which it is proposed, need have been founded. It talks prohibition, but it will not consent to prohibition without a total abstinence, not prohibition. It is politics, and not a very exalted kind of politics.

We do not say that none of the men who take the view of the political prohibitionists are honest; we only say that the honest men in that movement are blind beyond belief.

As a Democrat who believes in prohibition, and one who knows how to wield the pen with unusual force, Judge Ferguson's article merits the close reading which it is sure to get.

Of course Mr. Carakodon will be heard from again, for he is a man not easily "drowned." There may be others who will come to the front on one side or the other. The Intelligencer welcomes them, for a question of so much importance should be well ventilated in the public press.

THE DEMOCRATIC FOUGERS.

The authorities on the lookout for those who live in Cincinnati.

FAULKNER AND LUCAS.

THE CONTEST TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

For the Seat in the Senate—Both to Argue their Own Cases—Lucas Faces the Floor and Studies his Speech—He Drops a Hint to the Republican Senators.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Chairman Hoar, of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, has called a meeting for to-morrow morning to consider the Faulkner-Lucas contest. The protest filed by Mr. Lucas was on Senator Hoar's motion, referred to the committee in the Senate to-day. Mr. Hoar immediately notified Judge Faulkner personally, Faulkner being present, that a hearing would be given to the contestants. A telegram was sent by Mr. Hoar to Charleston for Mr. Lucas, but he will not reach him, as he was then on his way to Baltimore from Washington. He returned later and has been engaged up to a late hour to-night, looking in his room at the National, walking the floor and making notes for to-morrow's contest.

Lucas sent word to several callers that he was not in, which, not being strictly true, is supposed to indicate an absorbed condition of mind. It is believed that he will make an elaborate and forcible speech to the committee, but it is considered doubtful whether Faulkner will care to reply at length, having secured that action will be taken notwithstanding the action of the committee. Lucas is said to have hinted shrewdly to leading Republican Senators that good party policy for their side is to seat him and thus leave two Senators to be fought for by the party in next year's campaign, instead of one, which is pretty much in Lucas's hands.

The hearing of the case may be protracted two or three days, in the event that Faulkner shall decide to make argument at length. There is in such a case to be made in the Senate, and in such a case as this there would be no limit in the committee.

IN CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—In the Senate to-day, immediately after the reading of the Journal of Thursday, Mr. Hoar offered a resolution naming the Senators to constitute the standing committee for the Fifteenth Congress.

The resolution was adopted.

A similar resolution, naming the Senators to constitute the select committee, was also offered by Mr. Hoar and adopted.

A large number of miscellaneous petitions were then received and the introduction of bills commenced.

By Mr. Dawes, to grant lands in severalty to Indians in Dakota.

Mr. Beck, a bill for the issue of coin certificates.

Mr. Dolph, to reform the land laws.

Mr. Harris, for warehousing fruit brandy.

Mr. Jones, to provide a new basis of national bank circulation.

Mr. Aldrich, to apply the Treasury surplus to purchasing bonds.

Mr. Eastley, for a new postoffice building at New Orleans.

Mr. Jones, for a convention of American republicans in honor of the centenary of constitutional government in the United States.

Mr. Butler, for a memorial bridge across the Potomac at Washington.

Mr. Manderson, the dependent pension bill endorsed by the G. A. R.

Mr. Stewart, for the issue of coin certificates.

Mr. Morrill, to restrict immigration; also for a status of Prof. Spencer F. Baird.

Mr. Call, to establish a Bureau of Fine Arts.

Mr. Callum, to pension the widow of Gen. Logan.

By Mr. Hale, to prohibit employment of convict labor on public works.

By Mr. Fiske, to amend the Interstate Commerce law.

By Mr. Vance, to repeal the civil service law.

By Mr. Reagan, to amend Section 4 of the Interstate Commerce law.

By Mr. Blair, for the dependent pension bill, extending the right of appeal.

Also, for the relief of women enrolled as army nurses.

By Mr. Hoar, for the erection of a monument to the negro soldiers and sailors who gave their lives for the preservation of the Government.

By Mr. Chandler, fixing the salaries of the several judges of the United States district courts at \$5,000.

By Mr. Hawley, to reimburse prisoners of war for the military or naval service during the war of the rebellion.

FOR TEN YEARS.

IN THE OHIO PENITENTIARY.

Harper Convicted and Sentenced for His Connection With the Fidelity Bank Swindles—A Dramatic Scene in Court. Grief of the Banker and His Wife.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—The greatest crowd that has ever gathered in the corridors of the United States Court room assembled this morning long before the time for the assembling of the court.

It was simply impossible for ladies to get in at the public door, and only those who had friends to show them the private entrances could reach the court room.

At 10 o'clock Judge Sage appeared alone, Judge Jackson having been called to hold court in Covington. Court was opened, and seven minutes later the jury filed in. As soon as they were seated Judge Sage asked if they had agreed upon a verdict, and the foreman said they had. The Judge directed the clerk to receive it. At this point Mr. Blackburn called the Court's attention to the absence of the defendant.

"Let him be brought in," said the Judge.

In two minutes Marshal Turner entered, followed by Mr. Harper, looking pale and anxious. Behind him came his wife, her face a study. It looked as if she was up to the eyes in tears. When they were seated the clerk took the sealed envelope enclosing the verdict, tore it open and read the fatal words: "We, the jury, find that the defendant is guilty of the crime of larceny, to-wit: the sum of \$100,000, and the goods in it are to be cleaned, wile."

This meant that on all the thirty-three counts left for the jury to act upon.

There was no outcry from either of the women. Mrs. Harper sat as if transfixed, and Mrs. Blackburn moved forward in tears which she struggled with all her power to repress.

Mr. Blackburn moved an arrest of judgment, which the Court instantly overruled. Then District Attorney Barker moved for a new trial, and the Court granted it.

THE FISHERY FIZZLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The West Virginia in town tonight are Frank M. Dent, of Newburg; A. J. Narum and C. R. Dunbar, of Grafton; D. W. Gall, of Phillipsburg; N. F. Fankhauser, of Grafton; U. Frederick, of Steep Creek; J. H. Brown, of Weston; Rev. Father Sullivan and Dr. Tom O. Edwards, of Wheeling. Some of these visitors are here to attend the National Convention of Third and Fourth Class Preachers, which is being held at the Hotel Hamilton, and some are on a driving visit to Washington and Baltimore on business of the diocese.

Dr. Edwards is on his way to New York as a delegate from Lincoln Club to attend the National Convention of Republican Clubs.

New Postal Routes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—New postal routes have been established from Lowersville to Georgetown, daily; and from Cherry Run to Oakton, semi-weekly. A. W. Childers was to-day designated as postmaster at Elmo.

THE FISHERY FIZZLE.

Commissioners Abandon All Hope of Formulating a General Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—It is believed here that the Fishery Commission having given up all hope of formulating a general treaty, and that the most they hope to accomplish is an agreement on a protocol defining anew the meaning of certain clauses of the treaty of 1818, such as those relating to bait, to repairs and supplies and to the transshipment in bond across Canada of American fish.

It is understood that such a protocol, if it is agreed to, will be merely a declaration of the old treaty, and would not have to be sent to the Senate for action, but, if acceptable to the State Department, will provide a mode of action for the future.

The long recess, it is understood, was taken at the instance of Mr. Chamberlain, who found it necessary to send his communication to the British Foreign Office by mail and to await further suggestions by mail, all of which requires fully three weeks.

The uncertainty of any agreement involving commercial privileges being recognized by Congress, even if a treaty should be ratified by the Senate, has been made clear to Mr. Chamberlain by the attitude of the reciprocity treaty with New Mexico, which the House of Representatives has to date refused to recognize by the necessary act to carry it into effect.

An Ottawa special says that the long adjournment is regarded in Canadian official circles as a total collapse of the negotiations.

Eugene Higgins to Retire.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Mr. Eugene Higgins, Chief of the Appointment Division, said to-day that the report that he will shortly retire from public service is true. He will shortly tender his resignation to Secretary Fairchild, but has not yet given the exact date. He wanted it distinctly understood, however, that his retirement was voluntary.

The President's Recent Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The President to-day sent to the Senate a large number of nominations. They were nearly all appointments made during the recess and in most cases the nominees are already in office.

THE K. OF L. TROUBLE.

An Itemized Account Demanded by the General Executive Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—At a meeting of the representative men from nearly all the local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, held yesterday afternoon, resolutions were adopted recommending that all the local assemblies make demands upon the General Executive Board for an itemized account of all the expenditures made by that body during the past year, and that the members of the local assemblies be held responsible for how the \$5,000 was disbursed.

If the General Executive Board should fail or decline to render such an account, it is proposed to compel it to do so by law. This matter has been under consideration among the members of the local assemblies, it is alleged, for several months, and it has now assumed definite shape. It is also alleged that over \$100,000 has been disbursed by the Board for "special work," and this, it is said, is the cause of the steps taken at the meeting.

FOUND AT LAST.

The Body of William Reed, the Oil and Iron Prospector.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 12.—Patrolman Aaron B. Steelman, of Life Saving Station No. 29, this beach, discovered a body at an early hour this morning on the strand.

It is supposed to be that of William Reed, the eccentric and wealthy oil and iron prospector of Pittsburgh, who, with his mysterious electrical diving rod, was reported to have been killed in such a wreck, supposed to contain treasure, and was drowned there from a small skiff on October 21.

Coroner Irving began an inquest to-day. It is reported that a large reward has been offered for the recovery of the body. A considerable amount of money, jewelry and valuable papers were found upon the body. Mr. Reed's family at Pittsburgh have been telegraphed for.

Chicago and the Democratic Convention.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The speech of the Chicago Committee in bringing to Chicago the Republican National Convention has stimulated the members to make an earnest effort to secure for Chicago the Democratic Convention. Also, the Democratic National Committee to meet February 22d, said Warren Leland to-day, and a committee has already been appointed to present our claims.

Mr. Astor Dead.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor died this evening at 8 o'clock.

WHAT THEY CALL IT.

NOTHING BUT HANK FREE TRADE.

The Hallelujah Chorus of the British Manufacturers Over Cleveland's Message. Our President Blind to the Sure Effect of His Own Arguments.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—George W. Smalley cables the following to the Tribune from London: A dispute is going on in America, says New York telegrams, regarding British opinion upon President Cleveland's message, and the effect of his policy, if adopted, on British trade.

There is no ground for dispute. Mr. Cleveland's message was received in England with an expression of joy. The one thing for which England hungers and thirsts is free admission of British manufactures to American markets. I have never met an Englishman who doubted that if the United States would adopt free trade British fabrics would speedily drive American fabrics out of American markets. "Your employers," said a great English employer, "dare not reduce wages to our level. How can they compete with us if they do not?" There is the whole question.

Mr. Cleveland's message came over, the English papers, carried away by their delight, spoke of freely. They have since been warned that British support is not precisely what the American President wants when he attacks American interests. So they are more cautious. But their first deliverance was more cautious. "Mr. Cleveland's policy," said the Times, "may not establish free trade in the strict sense of the term. But it will to a great extent make trade free." Neither the Times nor any other journal cares a straw about Mr. Cleveland's academy reservations in favor of the manufacturer.

FOR REVENUE ONLY.

"The President," said the Daily News, "does not seem to perceive the effect of his own arguments, or even the meaning of his own words. His statement that the question of free trade is irrelevant is astounding and preposterous. Protection, albeit indefensible, is the height of wisdom compared with proposals which combine all the evils of interference with all the risks of liberty." So this time the English papers, as before, are more cautious. But their first deliverance was more cautious. "Mr. Cleveland's policy," said the Times, "may not establish free trade in the strict sense of the term. But it will to a great extent make trade free." Neither the Times nor any other journal cares a straw about Mr. Cleveland's academy reservations in favor of the manufacturer.

A BIG CHICAGO BLAZE.

Over a Half Million Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—A threatening conflagration burst out about 7:45 this evening in the very center of the most valuable business property in Chicago. The flames were first discovered shooting from the windows of the large wholesale boot and shoe establishment of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer. Their building is located on the corner of Adams street and Fifth avenue, directly across from Marshall, Field & Co. The location is but a few squares from the new Board of Trade building, the principal hotel and the court house, and is surrounded on every side by tall, costly buildings. Thousands of people were attracted to the scene, and a great number of excited people speedily jammed the streets.

Phelps, Dodge & Co.'s establishment occupied a quarter of a square and was a six-story building, the upper floors being used for the storage of goods. The building was owned by E. H. Sheldon. It was put up in 1877, and cost \$100,000. The structure is a total loss, and the goods in it are to be cleaned, wile.

It is hard to estimate the loss on stock. The firm had sold out their winter stock and had filled out every floor with spring goods. Mr. Phelps estimated his insurance at between \$500,000 and \$600,000, distributed among a number of companies.

A Brick Factory Destroyed.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12.—Yesterday the immense manufactory of the Greenock Brick and Tile Company, at Greenock, on the Youngstown river, was destroyed by fire. The loss was \$20,000.

ON TRIAL FOR HER LIFE.

Mr. Robinson, the Alleged Poisoner of her Children.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—The long-delayed trial of Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson, the alleged poisoner of Willie J. Robinson, Lizzie J. Robinson, Moses Robinson, her children, and of Oliver Sleeper and Prince Albert Freeman, was begun in the Supreme Judicial Court at East Cambridge, this morning, before Judges Field and Knowlton.

Charles W. Beer and Thomas K. Smith, who were arrested as Mrs. Robinson's attorneys, were present, and on motion of Attorney General W. W. Brewster an indictment against Smith was *nolle prosequi* for lack of evidence.

Mrs. Robinson was attired in black and was very pale as the proceedings began. She looked nervous, but not nervous, however, and seemed interested in the proceedings. A large number of jurors, challenged by both sides, and the work of selecting the panel is now in progress.

After the jury had been secured the clerk announced that the State had decided to discontinue the case against Smith and Beer and return the first count only against Mrs. Robinson, which charges her with the murder, by poisoning, of her son, Willie J. Robinson. District Attorney Brewster, the Government desired to introduce evidence concerning the deaths of the other members of Mrs. Robinson's family, all of whom died from the effects of arsenical poisoning, and each one exhibiting symptoms similar to those of Willie. The arsenic was not administered in a single dose, but in a series of doses, and in each case the prisoner had general charge in the sick room and superintended the giving of medicines. In the case of the children, the arsenic was given in the form of a candy, and in the case of the adults, it was given in the form of a drink.

The Judge said that in some cases such evidence might be allowed, while in others it would be manifestly improper.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

THE BURNING COPPER MINE.

Discouraging Reports—Two Years Required to Reconstruct.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Reports received at the Metal Exchange to-day regarding the work of the fire in the famous Hecla and Calumet copper mines were of a most discouraging nature. Fire is now burning up from all parts of the mine, and all hope of saving the property is now said to be given up. A new shaft from 3,200 to 3,600 feet in depth will now be required to put the mine in a proper order, and this will be a process requiring two or three years. It is estimated that last year's yield of the burning mine was 45,000,000 pounds, something like two-thirds of the total yield of the copper mines in the Lake Superior district.

KILLED A BURGALAR.

A Huntington Merchant Shoots a Colored Man Who Entered his Store.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Dec. 12.—On Saturday night Joseph Miller, who keeps a small general store, was awakened by some one entering the store. He took a pistol, went down stairs and seeing a man entering the window fired, the ball entering the head of the burglar, killing him instantly. He proved to be a colored man named Isaac Moore. His companions fled.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: "We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been many cases of cure effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. These cures were always. Sold by Logan & Co."

THE B. & O. CHANGES.

THOMAS KING'S RESIGNATION.

Of the Second Vice Presidency—Why He Withdrew—The Inside Troubles of the Management, Showing that a Brotherly Feeling Did Not Exist.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 12.—Next in importance to the election of Mr. Samuel Spencer President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, which took place Saturday, is the resignation of Thomas M. King as Second Vice-President of the road. In connection with Mr. King's resignation there is an interesting story: It is authoritatively stated that he withdrew because he had been informed that harmonious relations could not exist between himself and the powers that be. In his letter of resignation he gives a history of his connection with the road and makes public many things associated with the company's embarrassments not hitherto published. He shows that as far back as 1885, when Robert Garrett was elected President the first time, the President informed him that the company was in need of additional funds to carry on its affairs, and that he (King) and General Counsel Cowen negotiated the Pittsburgh division loan. In securing this loan, he says, they were greatly antagonized by Mr. Garrett. Mr. King says when he took over the Philadelphia extension the Baltimore & Ohio had no contract with the Reading, which line it was intended to use to New York. The charter of the Schnyhlkill River Bridge and the Baltimore & Ohio extension they must depend for a Philadelphia extension, was vested in the Reading, and for this a large sum was asked of the Baltimore & Ohio. He intimates that this was an unparadise piece of stupidity, and that the company was in a desperate financial condition, and that the company was in need of additional funds to carry on its affairs, and that he (King) and General Counsel Cowen negotiated the Pittsburgh division loan. In securing this loan, he says, they were greatly antagonized by Mr. Garrett. Mr. King says when he took over the Philadelphia extension the Baltimore & Ohio had no contract with the Reading, which line it was intended to use to New York. 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